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[WE. LE No. 81.]

ORIGINAL.

SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. XI.

More Shian Indians—thunder storm—manner of securing an Indian lodge—making a chief—another storm—beauty of the Shian women—a speck of war—visit from the Pawnees and Arickaras—council.

August 14th. On the third day after leaving Fort William, and between thirty and forty miles below that establishment, we very unexpectedly fell in with the other village of the Shians, which, we supposed, were on the Mexican side of the Arkansas, at a place called the Rabbit Ears. On approaching their village, the men, women, children, and dogs, rushed out to meet us. One old fellow, who appeared to be a kind of petty chief or brave, invited Col. Dodge and such of his staff as were with him, to his lodge. We found them bountifully supplied with meat. Thousands of pounds of the choice portions of the buffalo were hanging in every direction about the village, and the ground was literally covered with buffalo hides, which were undergoing the operation of dressing, to fit them for lodges.

Just as the main body of the command came up, and after Col. Dodge had left the lodge, together with all the officers, with the exception of myself, one of those tremendous thunder and hail storms, which appear to be peculiar to this climate, paid us a sudden visit. The command had hardly proceeded a mile from the village, before it became necessary to halt, as the pack mules refused to stir an inch. The hail fell for some minutes as large as pigeon's eggs, but being snugly stowed away in a skin lodge, I of course suffered no damage. The squaws belonging to the lodge were obliged to put all their ingenuity in requisition to keep the lodge from being turned over by the wind, which blew a perfect gale. A strong plaited rope, which appeared to be manufactured from buffalo hide, for the express purpose, was attached to the lodge poles, where they were united at the top, and fastened to a stake in the ground near the centre of the lodge. To prevent the poles from breaking, upon the side exposed to the wind, forked sticks were placed against them, with one end resting upon the ground. All the time the squaws were taking these precautions to secure their habitations, the buck Indians lay coiled up in the lodge, puffing away most furiously at the medicine pipe, for the purpose of allaying the wind, while Capt. Gant and myself were equally intent upon allaying our hunger over a large wooden dish of boiled buffalo meat, (without pepper or salt,) and a bowl of pounded choke cherries and buffalo grease by way of a relish. The storm having subsided we followed on after the command, which we found encamped about a mile below.

The principal men of the village were invited by Col. Dodge to meet him in council at his camp this evening. The Indians having assembled, Col. Dodge made a short address to them, stating what had taken place at the council which had lately been held with the other three bands of Shians—that he had at their request made them each a chief—that they had promised to make peace with the Pawnees as soon as they could meet them, &c. The Indians appeared to be highly pleased, and immediately signified their desire to have a chief made for their band. After a consultation among the principal braves, a fine, well-formed, good-natured looking fellow was presented to the Colonel as the choice of the band, and was accordingly promoted to the honor and rank of chief, to be known and respected as such under the name of the WHITE MAN'S CHIEF.

Just before sunset, and before the Indians had time to disperse, another thunder storm burst upon us. To prevent my bedding from being blown into the Arkansas, I threw myself at full length upon it, under the frail cover of my tent, but in less than two minutes it was raised completely from the ground. Unfortunately, one of my spurs caught in the canvas as it passed over, causing me to stand upon an end, which I am confident nature never designed that I should, greatly to the amusement of a couple of Shians, who had taken shelter close by my side.

The rain and hail continued to fall in torrents until the ground was covered to the depth of some inches with water. Throwing myself upon a tarpaulin, and covering myself with a large grisly bear skin, which was partially dry, I soon made peace with the world, and forgetting the disaster of the evening, slept soundly until morning.

August 15th. Many of the Shians have visited us this morning. Some for the purpose of bartering their dried buffalo meat for blankets, old clothes, beads, vermilion, &c; others merely to gratify their curiosity by seeing all the wonders of the white man's lodge.

The Shian squaws surpass in beauty any of the prairie nymphs which I have seen. In regularity of features, symmetry of form, and general expression of countenance, they are unsurpassed by any females of any complexion in the United States. Their hair, which is as black as a raven, is not daubed up with paint, or knotted up with buckskin, as is usual with the mountain Indians, but allowed to fall gracefully about their necks. Their teeth are clean, white, and beautiful. Their ears are unencumbered with the usual loads of beads, wampum, lead, &c; in fact their whole appearance is far superior to their neighbors, the Arrapahoes, Arickaras, or Pawnees. Much ingenuity is displayed in their manner of dressing. It consists of a loose frock, manufactured from the skin of the mountain sheep, after having been dressed as white as any linen, and as soft as silk. The sleeves are usually detached from the dress, and can be drawn on at pleasure, or the arms left bare. This dress extends to about half way between the knee and ankle. Pantalettes and moccasins, beautifully wrought with small beads and porcupine quills, with a belt around the waist ornamented with the same materials, complete the dress of these beauties of the prairie. These dresses are only worn upon particular occasions. The ordinary dress of the Shian women is made much in the same manner, except it is entirely plain, and generally of dressed buffalo skin, colored with a kind of red clay.

The Shians, in common with all other Indians of the far west, allow polygamy. An Indian, by marrying the oldest daughter of a family, becomes entitled to all the younger sisters, if he can support them as fast as they arrive at the age of puberty, without regard to number.

Chastity with the Shians is a virtue. Any irregularity of conduct, involving the virtue of their women, is severely punished. In this respect they differ widely from the Arrapahoes and Arickaras. A knife, or a paper of vermilion, is sufficient, at any time, to induce one of those Indians to act the part of pimp, even if a sister or his own wife is to be the victim of his rascality.

Just before the usual time of leaving camp this morning, the dragoons were ordered under arms and placed in an attitude of defence for the first time since we left Fort Leavenworth. Several volleys of musketry were heard at a little distance, in quick succession, in the direction of the hills which run parallel with

the river, and it was supposed that a party of Shians had been surprised by a war party of Camanches or Kioways, and that a fight was the consequence. Many of the Shians were at the time in our camp: All took the alarm;—such as were armed took the direction of the hills,—while those who were not, fled to their lodges to procure their bows and arrows. A few moments sufficed to brush away this speck of war. An Indian returned, who informed us that a party of Pawnee Loups and Arickaras had just arrived, who had been sent by their respective tribes for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace with the Shians and Arrapahoes; and that, as usual on such occasions, when they came in sight of the Shian lodges, they had discharged their muskets in the air, as an indication that their visit need occasion no fear among the women and children of the village.

The party was headed by the Axe, principal chief of the Pawnee Loups. Several of the principal men of the Arickaras were also of the party. Among others I noticed our old friend the STAR, with whom my readers have heretofore been made acquainted when speaking of the Arickara tribe.

No sooner had the Pawnees and Arickaras arrived in the Shian village than a general rejoicing took place. All the fat dogs, old and young, were put under contribution to furnish a feast suitable for the grand occasion. After the feast and smoking had been gone through with, the Shians commenced making presents of horses to their new friends. This, together with various long yarns from the chiefs and braves, consumed the day. To-morrow Col. Dodge proposes to meet the three tribes in council for the purpose of urging upon them the importance of hereafter cultivating a friendly understanding, and adhering strictly to the course which they had now agreed mutually to adopt.

August 16th. Col. Dodge met the Shians, Arickaras and Pawnees, in council this day. Owing to the intolerance of the heat in the chief's lodge I did not remain, but returned to camp before the talk commenced. It is, however, understood that the best of feelings appeared to exist between the three tribes, and that the usual tokens of friendship were exchanged between them.

Great numbers of guns were given by the Pawnees and Arickaras to the Shians, in exchange for horses; after which the Pawnees and Arickaras left for the purpose of visiting the other bands of Shians, and also the Arrapahoes who are above on the Arkansas river. The remaining portion, accompanied by eight or ten Shians, started at the same time for their own village on the Platte.

The Shians presented the Pawnees and Arickaras with upwards of one hundred horses which they have taken with them to their people.

F.

From the Naval Magazine, March, 1836.

HINTS ON MANNING THE NAVY, &c. &c.

By a citizen—an honorary member of the U. States Naval Lyceum.

In my last communication, the question of manning the navy, was reserved for a separate number of the Naval Magazine. This point I now propose, briefly, to discuss, though I am still compelled to urge the want of sufficient time to do justice either to this publication, or to the subject.

As respects all labor, America is placed in a situation different from that of older and more populous countries. The demand for men exceeds the supply, and they who cannot obtain what they conceive to be a suitable remuneration for their services in one pursuit, seldom fail to seek it in another. It follows, that there is rarely a continued glut of seamen, in any one of our ports, as is sometimes the case in Europe; for, after the level has been restored, by the men separating and going to other parts of the country,

should the demand not be increased, the foreigners go home, while our own people turn their attention to the land. This amphibious character is quite common to the American mariner, more particularly among the fishermen and whalers, and it should always be borne in mind, in estimating the resources of the country.

The occasional scarcity of mariners in this country, does not proceed from any indisposition to the sea, or to the want of native seamen, but to the suddenness and frequency of commercial changes, and to the circumstance that men are never obliged to throw themselves entirely on the liberality of employers. A steady demand is certain to obtain the required supply. Were foreigners excluded from our ships, this supply would soon be purely of home growth.

In such a state of things, it is idle to expect that the country can ever furnish the men necessary to a sudden armament, unless the government resort to continued and systematized means of raising mariners, or without as sudden a check to the commercial navigation, which, by throwing men out of their ordinary employment, would place them, in a degree, at the disposal of the country. We have, then, the choice of knowingly injuring the ordinary navigation of trade, by stripping it of its men, each time there shall be occasion for a naval equipment larger than common, or of devising some expedient that shall provide for one branch of the common interests, without doing material injury to another. The wisest, and the most statesman-like means of effecting this great end, is by resorting to a system that shall create within itself an excess equal to the probable contingency, and which will also have the merit of gradually driving the foreign seamen from our ports. The latter desideratum can best be accomplished in connection with a plan for regularly manning the navy, for it will never do to tax a growing navigation, by insisting on the exclusion of foreigners, until native substitutes have been secured.

In this communication, I can do little more than give an outline of the plan I would propose. It is subject to an infinity of details, and it is to be expected that practice would suggest many improvements on all that the most ingenious theories might devise. The reader, moreover, will make the necessary allowance for the hurry with which this article has been prepared.

My project embraces a regular department for the enlisting and drilling of men. By department, however, I do not absolutely mean any bureau in the civil branch of the service, (although there might be an advantage in such an arrangement) but simply, that a military separation should be effected between those who will control this interest, and those who shall be employed in the more ordinary duties of the navy.

Let, then, a captain of proper experience, temper, and habits of discipline, be ordered to assume the command of the recruiting and drill service. A requisite number of commanders, lieutenants, masters, passed midshipmen, and midshipmen, should be put under his orders. To these it would be necessary to add a liberal allowance of other warrant, and of petty officers. Particular care should be had in the selection of these officers, and it might be well to tempt, by liberal wages and ample appointments, decayed ship masters, or mates, men of professional skill and suitable characters, to enter for this particular branch of duty.

A port should then be selected for a place of general rendezvous. There are some important considerations which would point out Newport, as the most eligible station for such a service; others, however, would induce one to give a preference to New York. After a careful revision of the advantages and disadvantages of both, I lean to the opinion, that the objects of the system would be most advanced, by keeping the men in a port where the active operations of seamen would be constantly before their eyes.

When these preliminaries were arranged, and the party of officers and petty officers was properly organized, selected agents should be sent into the interior to enlist. These enlistments might be made for three, four, or five years, in addition to the six months of drill, according to the wants of the moment. The pay should be equal to that of the army, in addition to a necessary amount of clothing; care being had to make the latter neat, but strictly professional. Young men, except in emergencies, should always be preferred. It is believed that there could be no great difficulty in collecting, in this manner, any desirable amount of physical force. The love of enterprise and of novelty, a longing for the sea, and the other well known impulses which stimulate the young and ardent, would at all times put at the disposal of the government thousands, and, if required, tens of thousands, of the active population of the country. The navy would be preferred to the army, as offering a wider field to enterprise, and furnishing greater novelty, and we know that large armies have been raised by very inefficient means, from a population of not more than half the amount of that of the present day.

The extent of these enlistments would be regulated by the wants of the service. It might be well to commence with some four or five thousand men, to which one or two thousand should be added annually, to meet the vacancies created by the periodical discharges.

As fast as enlisted, the men should be transferred to local stations; and thence, in bodies, to the general station; where previous provision would have been made for their reception. As a matter of course, the extent of these provisions would be regulated by the extent of the experiment. A ship, or ships, according to circumstances, should be placed under the order of the captain commanding this branch of the service. It would be better, if there could also be a station on shore, connected with the vessels. Either of the small islands of the port of New York, would be well suited to such an object; the constant communication between the vessels and the land, by means of boats, forming a useful part of the drill.

On the arrival of a party of recruits, instead of being turned over to the officers of a cruising vessel, to run the chances of the service, they should be put into the hands of those whose sole business it was to prepare them to be of use. No class of men have hitherto been so little treated like reasoning beings, as sailors. Their peculiar knowledge is to be taught by imparted instruction, as well as any other, and yet, nineteen in twenty are left to acquire it, by long and laborious struggles in active life, by awkward imitation, and by such information as can be gleaned from a mate or a ship master, in his moments of condescension or good nature. A man may certainly teach himself mathematics, taking sufficient time and using severe application; but we all know that he can be taught by another with greater ease to himself, and much more expeditiously. Any adult could be taught the combinations of letters, and the nature and uses of words and syllables, in six months, and are we to believe the same man cannot be taught, in the same time, the combinations and uses of the ropes of a ship, to such a degree, that, under proper direction, he might make a prompt and intelligent use of them? I have seen men, who have been a twelvemonth, or even longer, in a ship, without knowing how to make a *flat-knot*, and yet a man of average intellect can be taught to make a *flat knot*, and to understand its advantages over a *granny*, in such a way as never to forget it, in half a dozen lessons of five minutes each. By seeing a hundred others around him constantly employed in learning the same things, by periodical examinations and periodical practice, one month would enable the recruit to make every knot and splice in use on board a ship. Soldiers undergo a previous drill, as a matter of course; mechanics

have their regular instruction; all handicraft arts and sciences are taught, but the knowledge of a sailor, in this country in particular, is left to be matter of fortuitous acquisition.

To give a summary of my system:—I would put the two ends of a rope into the hands of the recruit; it would show him that by bringing these ends through the *bights* so as to leave them next the *standing parts*, a knot is made that will neither *draw* nor *jam*; and I would show him the advantages of such a knot over one that will *draw* or *jam*. From a *flat-knot* I would proceed to a *bowline*; to *half-hitches*; *timber-hitches*; *clove-hitches*; up to the most complicated uses of a rope, according to the dexterity and aptitude of the individual. All should be taught the commoner duties; the *willing and clever* should be classed, and pushed beyond them.

To particularize, in another branch of study. I would rig a yard on land, at a reasonable height from the ground, and so near a stage that the officers could walk conveniently in front of it. Here the several acts of furling and reefing should be first performed, in such a way that instruction and explanation might go hand in hand with exercise. One reef taken this way, deliberately and with kind instruction, would teach a recruit more than twenty taken aloft, with an effort to see how soon the sail could be shortened. First learn to do well, intelligently, and thoroughly; and then learn to do expeditiously.

In short, the whole system is based on the following undeniable truths: viz. that man is a reasoning animal; that a sailor is a man; that he can acquire sooner and better, by kindness and care, and imparted instruction, than by the severity, (necessary severity if you will,) imitation and *divided duties* of a cruising ship; that six months of steady instruction would teach a *raw hand* more than he would learn in any other way, in years; that the Lancastrian method of instruction can be applied to this art, as well as to the art of reading, or even better, it being purely *practical and visible*; that the best men often get disgusted with the sea merely on account of their ignorance, the contempt that awaits ignorance among seamen, and the necessity that duty at sea should be chiefly done by those who already understand it; that raw-hands do not learn at sea, because they hesitate about acknowledging their inferiority; that the duty of an ordinary seaman, on board a man of war, cannot only be learned, but *well learned*, in the course of six months' careful and intelligent instruction, while it is rarely learned in three years in a cruising vessel, and that the man, who goes on board the latter, prepared by a previous drill, which has been conducted kindly and with the sole desire to teach, will steadily advance in knowledge by practice, and will, in fact, commence his cruise a better seaman, than the landsman, under the present arrangement, usually ends it.

It may admit of question, whether the ordinary rendezvous for the seamen, ought, or ought not, to be connected with an experiment like this. My own opinion is in favor of the union of the two under one head, or, at least, of keeping a proportion of the seamen with the landsmen, until their services should be required at sea. They might be used as subordinate instructors, in the interval. It may suit the prejudices of some to deride the idea of converting a tar into an instructor, but this objection is of a piece with all those that proceed from bigoted and unreflecting professional habits, and is not entitled to much respect. Greater obstacles than this, have been overcome by authority and example. Thirty years since, the sea officer who manifested a taste for the arts that this magazine is established to promote, would have been the subject of ridicule. No class of men have undergone greater modifications of character within my time, than seamen, whether their lot be cast on the quarter-deck, or on the fore-castle, and yet ships were never better handled, or better taken care of, no battles better fought than they are to-day.

The old Trunions of the eighteenth century, would be several glasses in disposing of a sloop or a small frigate, a job that the men of our time usually get through with, in thirty or forty minutes. God has created man with a portion of his own high intelligence, and there can be no more certain sign of delusion, or of mistaken prejudice, than to discard the use of a right reason, in controlling any one of the ordinary affairs of life. Treat a sailor as a reasoning animal, and he will cultivate the faculty; treat him as one without thought, and he readily degenerates into brutality and ignorance. The ancient unfavorable character of seamen, was the result of their treatment, and their treatment the result of that want of sympathy which grew out of the transient relations of merchant vessels, in which most mariners learn their trade and form their characters.

It has been said, in the last number of this publication, that large ships require a less proportion of seamen than small. Most of the men drilled in the manner just described, at the end of six months, would be fit to rate as ordinaries, and a fair portion of them would be soon qualified to rate as seamen. A few, no doubt, would become petty officers before their terms of enlistment had expired. Such a system however, ought to be supported by the commanders of cruising vessels, who should be instructed to advance all whose conduct and improvement would justify the measure. The apprentice system would prove less efficacious, because it could not well be conducted on a sufficient scale to meet the current wants of the service, no ship-master being willing to take a greater physical force than he has need of. Boys, however, might be enlisted for a longer period, say seven years, and the government might engage to give them additional advantages and a higher class of instruction.

It would be a great addition to the utility of such a scheme, were a frigate or two attached to the station, with orders to cruise on the coast during the fine season. As there would always be in readiness many supernumeraries, in time of peace, these vessels would be reasonably efficient, even with such crews, and might act as part of a home squadron. The men would always form a corps to throw into the forts on an emergency, and, as they would also be exercised with small arms, they might be brought to act on the coast, in the event of a rising of the slaves, or even on still graver occasions. As their times expired, they would either re-enter the service as seamen, or join the mercantile marine, for no man could, or rather would enlist twice as a landsman. In this manner the wants of the navy and of commerce might be supplied, a thing not to be expected in the present state of the country, without recourse being had to some such artificial means.

The truth of the principle rests on the fact, that the supply of men in a nation situated like our own, will never naturally exceed the demand, and this system is intended to create a demand in a form that shall act as both cause and effect.

Much might be added to enforce the usefulness of the experiment, but at present, little more than the general suggestion can be given. Before closing this article, however, I ask leave to extend it to another subject, which is also of great interest to the navy, and more particularly so, just at this moment. I allude to the gradations of rank among the officers, which are in danger of being so confounded, as to impair the discipline of the service, and without discipline, all other expedients to create a marine will be rendered of no avail.

[Concluded next week.]

All the British ships of war are now to be constructed on the new principle of being impervious to water as high as the floating line.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 2, 1836.

The bill to provide for the better protection of the western frontier, was taken up.

Mr. CALHOUN said a few words in opposition to the bill, and proposed laying it on the table, that the subject might be taken up next winter, when they would be in possession of the estimates and surveys for the military road contemplated.

Mr. LANS and Mr. BENTON severally addressed the Senate in support of the bill; after which it was ordered to a third reading, and subsequently read the third time and passed.

Mr. TOMLINSON moved to take up the bill to grant half pay to the widows and orphans of those who have died, or may hereafter die, in the service of the United States.

Mr. PRESTON opposed the motion.

Mr. TOMLINSON called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 15.

Mr. T. explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. PRESTON opposed it, as extending the pension system to an enormous and alarming degree.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Calhoun and King of Georgia who moved to amend the bill by confining its benefits to the widows and orphans of those who have died or may die of wounds actually received in service, or who have been killed or may be killed in action.

After a debate five amendments were adopted.

Mr. TOMLINSON submitted a further amendment embracing the widows and children of certain revolutionary pensioners who have died since March, 1831; and an amendment at the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan to provide for widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers who were married during the war and who have remained widows since; which amendments were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died, or shall hereafter die, from wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the appointment of additional paymasters was considered, and on motion of Mr. Benton, the amendments were concurred in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 30, 1836.

An act from the Senate to establish a foundry in the west or south; armories in the States in which there are none, and depots of arms in certain States and Territories, was read twice and referred.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee then took up the "bill making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year 1836."

An amendment, inserting some small additional items, was moved by Mr. INGERSOLL, and agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE of New Hampshire rose and addressed the committee at some length in opposition to the principles of the institution, and adverted to the continued and successful opposition, on the part of its friends, to permit the report of the investigating committee of the last Congress to be published. Mr. P. gave way to.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, who moved that the committee rise, and report the "bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities," and lay the one under consideration aside.

Mr. BRIGGS objected to the motion.

Mr. BELL said gentlemen were mistaken in thinking that no bills could be sent to the Senate to-morrow. There was nothing in the rules to prevent it.

Mr. WARD suggested that the present bill be also reported to the House, and if there was any intention to oppose it, let that opposition be made in the House; and he pledged himself to exert whatever influence he might have, to prevent the application of the previous question. We have, said Mr. W., now been here upwards of six months, without any appropriation having been made for the Military Academy, and now we have not to exceed

one hour left upon which a bill can be sent to the Senate for concurrence; and unless this bill is now disposed of favorably, it will be lost. There is no reason that can be urged against the appropriation, for the institution has not been abolished by law; and until that is done, which I trust will not happen soon, the appropriation must be made. He hoped gentlemen would not, at this period of the session, interpose any further objections against this bill.

The motion was then disagreed to without a division, and Mr. Pierce concluded his remarks.

Mr. CAMBRELENG again expressed a wish that the bill would be brought into the House at once. He stated that he had, in every instance, voted to take up the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Hawes,) to print the report of the Select Committee on this institution, and he was confident the friends of the institution had nothing to fear from investigation, or the publication of that report.

Mr. BRIGGS made some remarks in defence of the institution.

Mr. WHITE of Florida then renewed the motion that the committee rise.

Mr. VANDERPOEL moved a modification that the two bills be reported to the House.

Mr. BOON then addressed the committee in opposition to the principles of the institution, which he described to be of an aristocratic and exclusive character.

Mr. HAWES then proceeded to address the Committee, and after proceeding for some time, gave way to Mr. Lewis, who moved that the committee rise.

Mr. VANDERPOEL moved to amend the motion by adding, "and report the bills to the House."

Mr. PINCKNEY called for a division of the question, and on taking it on the bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy, the tellers reported—ayes 74, nays 30, not a quorum; the committee rose and reported that fact to the house.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of nine, be appointed to inquire what, if any, alterations are expedient to be made in the constitution and government of the Military Academy at West Point; and what, if any additional legislation, is expedient upon the subject of such Academy, with power to visit said Academy prior to the next session of the present Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report their proceedings and views upon the whole matter thus submitted to them as early as may be done after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

The motion to suspend was lost without a division.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that 10,000 copies of the report of the select committee on the West Point Academy be printed, remarking that it ought to have been printed twelve months ago.

Mr. BRIGGS said it ought not to be printed at all.

Mr. EVANS contended that as the committee had risen for the want of a quorum, no business could be transacted until it was ascertained whether a quorum were present.

The SPEAKER caused the House to be counted, and a quorum being found present, the House again went into committee on the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. HAWES moved to strike out the enacting clause, and after speaking for some time, the question was taken, and the motion disagreed to.

The committee then rose and reported both the above bills to the House, when the amendments to both were severally concurred in, and they were ordered to a third reading: read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, July 2.

TEXAS.

Mr. MASON gave notice, that as soon as the business before the Committee of the Whole should be disposed of, he would ask the consent of the House to make a report from the Committee of Foreign Affairs in relation to Texas. He moved that the further proceedings of the call be dispensed with: agreed to.

The House then went again into committee, and Mr. Cambreleng moved that the committee rise, and report some of the bills to the House; which was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported.

Mr. ADAMS raised the point of order, that the Chairman of the committee ought not to have reported any of these bills, notwithstanding the vote of the committee,

on the ground that any one bill was open to amendment until they were all gone through. He addressed the House at some length on the point. Mr. A. then moved to recommit the bills: lost.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved that the committee take up the bill providing for the appointment of three additional paymasters in the army: agreed to, ayes 88, noes not counted.

The committee then took up said bill.

Various amendments were submitted by Messrs. McKay and Kinnard, which were acted on.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Kentucky moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill: lost.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the amendments having been ordered to be engrossed, the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, the House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died, or shall hereafter die, of wounds received in the military-service of the United States, in certain cases."

After a few remarks by Messrs. Whittlesey and Underwood, the amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

MONDAY, July 4.

TEXAS.

Mr. MASON of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in relation to the affairs of Texas, accompanied by the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information has been received that it has in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

"2. *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives perceive with satisfaction, that the President of the United States has adopted measures to ascertain the political, military and civil condition of Texas."

The resolutions, after a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Adams, Pinckney, Peyton, Williams, of N. C., Reed, and Hardin, took part, were adopted, the 1st, by a vote of 128 to 20, and the 2d, by a vote of 113 to 22.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of certain Officers of the Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That in lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowances now authorized by law to the captains and first, second, and third lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quarterly, from and after the passage of this act, to each captain, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to each first lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each second lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred and sixty dollars per annum; to each third lieutenant, at the rate of seven hundred and ninety dollars per annum.

APPROVED, July 2, 1836.

AN ACT making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of the appropriation of one million of dollars, made by the act of April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and now remaining in the Treasury, shall be, and the same is hereby, made applicable to the payment of any expenditures authorized by the said act, and rendered necessary by the calling out by the President of the United States, of any part of the militia or volunteers of the United States for the suppression or prevention of any Indian hostilities.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two millions four hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been or may be incurred in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indi-

ans, by calling out, under the direction of the President of the United States, any part of the militia or volunteers according to the provisions of the constitution and laws; which sum, if expended, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of Congress of January second, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, of the act of April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the Army, and of the act of March nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in service of the United States.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

AN ACT to renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan, by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in pursuance of the request of Morgan Neville, in his memorial presented at the present session of Congress, the director of the mint be, and he is hereby, authorised and directed to cause to be struck, a gold medal of the intrinsic value of one hundred and fifty dollars, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens, which was fought on the seventeenth day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, to replace the original medal presented by a resolution of the continental Congress, of March ninth, seventeen hundred and eighty one, to Brigadier General Daniel Morgan; the said medal to be struck from the original die, and delivered, when executed, to the said Morgan Neville, the lineal heir of General Morgan; the expense of the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

AN ACT to repair and extend the United States Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to cause such repairs and improvements to be made to the United States arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina, as may be deemed necessary for the public service; and that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for this purpose, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

AN ACT to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed and opened, a military road from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the St. Peter's and the mouth of the Des Moines river, upon such route as may appear best calculated to effect the purposes of this act to Red River.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said road shall pass west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas, on condition that the assent of the Indian tribes who have not heretofore given their assent, through whose territory said road is to pass, shall be first obtained; and if such assent cannot be obtained, then east of the western boundaries of said State and Territory: and shall be so constructed as to enable troops to move along the same with proper facility. And the following mode of construction shall be adopted, subject to such alterations as the President may, from time to time, direct to be made. The timber shall be cut down to a reasonable width, and the wet and marshy places shall be causewayed or otherwise rendered passable; cheap bridges shall be erected over the smaller streams, not having good fords across them; and, where it may be found necessary, the road may be thrown up in the centre.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the military posts shall be constructed at such places along the said road as in the opinion of the President, may be most proper for the protection of the frontier, and for the preservation of the necessary communication.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the troops of

the United States shall be employed in performing the labor herein required, whenever, in the opinion of the President, the same can be done with a just regard to their other duties; and the other labor rendered necessary shall be procured in such manner as the President may direct.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be applied towards the accomplishment of the objects specified by this act.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The following is from a letter dated, Paris, May 28:

"The naval preparations in the Mediterranean ports of France are daily assuming a more tangible form. The fleet which is about to assemble at Toulon, assumes in the official despatch of Admiral Duperre, addressed to the maritime prefects, the modest title of a squadron of observation. The vessels already under orders for this service, are the Montecello, a first rate ship of the line, the Jena, the Santipetri, the Suffren, the Jupiter, the Algeiras, and the Triton, third rates; the Scipio, fourth rate; the Iphigene and the Hermione, first rate frigates; and the Artemise, a second rate frigate; besides a whole host of steamers and fast sailing vessels.

"It is considered probable, also, that a number of ships which have lately been manned at the Atlantic ports of the kingdom, will go round to join this squadron of observation, which, when joined by the vessels already in the Levant, will evidently become a fleet of considerable power. It is not impossible, however that a collision may take place between England and Russia, in a more northern latitude, which may considerably alter the aspect of affairs before the French Minister of Marine has completed his preparations. He will then have leisure to send down his squadron of observation to the coast of North Africa, beyond the straits of Gibraltar, where it is certain he intends to strike a blow at the Emperor of Morocco, as a chastisement for the assistance lately lent by his Highness to the Emir of Mascara; and you need not be surprised if the issue should produce the permanent occupation by France of the Fortress of Tangiers, and other strong holds along the coast, unless England and America should interfere to prevent it."

From the Liverpool Mercury.

IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED IN STEAM MACHINERY.—Although we do not believe above half that is related in our public journals respecting improvements in the steam engine, we have no doubt that that wonderful agent is still only in its infancy. When we recollect that every scientific mind in the old and new world is directed to the great desideratum of combining power and velocity in our rail way carriages and steam vessels, we do anticipate such wonderful improvements in a very few years, as not to despair of seeing the journey from London to Liverpool performed in six hours, or perhaps half that time. We know that on the day when the lamentable catastrophe befel the late Mr. Huskisson, which terminated in the death of our representative, Mr. Stevenson, in his eagerness to procure surgical assistance, urged the locomotive carriage at the rate of forty miles in the hour.

In a recent Mercury we copied a paragraph from the London papers, stating, on the authority of a passenger in a Greenwich railway carriage, in one of the experimental trips, that the train of six carriages was conveyed at the rate of a mile per minute, or sixty miles per hour. With this preamble we shall lay before our readers one or two of the paragraphs on the subject which are now making the tour of the public papers.

M. Matheu, mechanist, has deposited at the department of the interior, at Brussels, the model of

a new steam engine of his invention, which, as a locomotive power, surpasses every thing hitherto known. The minimum of its velocity is stated to be sixty leagues an hour, and it could perform the journey from Brussels to Paris in the same time, on an iron railroad prepared for it, without any other guide or impulsion than the stock of fuel and water which it had at its departure.

We had an opportunity of examining the recent discovery made by the Rev. J. T. Porter, of the Close, Salisbury, which he has named an hydrostatic engine, and which, when brought to perfection, will no doubt vie with the astonishing power of steam. The principle upon which the engine acts is the well known law of nature, the "pressure of fluids." The construction of the apparatus is simple, consisting of four cylinders, each of them having four pistons. The double acting power of the model is put in motion by only twenty-five ounces of water, assisted by the lever. Some idea may be formed of the pressure, when we say that, with the stroke of the piston of one of the cylinders an ash bough, of an inch and a half diameter, was broken with the greatest ease.

The reverend gentleman is very sanguine as to the ultimate success of his discovery, and affirms that a ship, laden with the usual freight, may take a trip to the East Indies and back, the engine requiring for its total supply not more than half a hoghead of spring water. From what we have seen we have no doubt that Mr. Porter will meet with success. He has our best wishes to that effect, and we beg to call the attention of the scientific world to this singular and valuable discovery. A circumstance connected with it (not the least valuable) is, that, unlike steam, not the slightest danger is to be apprehended from any accidental derangement of the machinery.—*Salisbury Chronicle*.

NAVIGATION OF THE CATTEGAT.—The following was received at Lloyd's on Monday:

"DANISH CONSULATE, April 9.

"SIR: For the benefit of vessels bound through the Cattegat, I beg to acquaint you that I have received instructions from the Royal board of trade at Copenhagen, under the date of the 2d inst. to give notice that the light on the island of Anhalt, will next summer be re-constructed, and the present coal fire be substituted by a fixed lantern light. During this operation, which will commence on the beginning of June, the light on Anchor Light Tower, will be illuminated at night with lamps, as a guide to vessels in the Cattegat.

M. WILSON,
in the absence of F. Wilson."

BARRAHEAD LIGHTHOUSE.—The stormy effects of the sea at the Island of Barrahead, forming the southern extremity of Lewis, or Long Island of the Highlands of Scotland, are truly astonishing. The lighthouse there is built upon a precipitous headland measuring 640 feet in height, and yet, when the wind is in a western direction, the sprays fly in jets over the building. On the 1st of February the sea rose upon the shores of the lighthouse island to an unexampled height, and with surprising force lifted or partially moved a great mass of granite, which Mr. Reid, the principal light keeper, found to measure on an average twelve feet in length, eight feet in breadth, and eight feet in thickness, which, at the rate of thirteen cubic feet to the ton, is equal to no less than 59 tons.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

JARROOL.—Accident has discovered a property in one of the species of Indian timber, which gives it a value much beyond the estimation in which it has been commonly held. When the ship *Thalia* was stripped in Kyd's dock, about three months ago, the surveyors, we understand, were surprised at the ex-

cellent state of preservation in which they found the timber. In consequence, Captain Bidden unfortunately determined to take a trip to Penang before coppering her afresh, having arranged to do this in a dock that was not yet ready to receive the ship. On his arrival at Penang he had the mortification to find that the worms had lodged themselves in the bottom of the vessel, attacking every description of wood in her, except the Jarrool, which moreover was found to be in a very perfect state, as proved by the specimens we have seen in the hand of a friend. The following is the Captain's account of the ravages of these animals:—"I had no idea of the destructiveness of worms; they had even eat into the treenails, which fastened the doubling, but, strange to say, they have not touched any part of the Jarrool, neither the stem, stem-post, or keel, which has been entirely exposed without copper, and of course taken its chance with the doubling; and there is also a small filling up piece in the broad of the fore-foot, a kind of cedar, which is quite destroyed. They had also commenced their attacks upon the teak doubling, (put on in Calcutta to replace when they had opened the ship out in her bottom,) so that it really appears that Jarrool has this great advantage over even teak, that the worms will not touch it."—*Calcutta Courier*.

THE HIGH MA'AM!—The arrival of that splendid present, the *Imaum 74*, from the reigning prince of Muscat to the King of England, at Woolwich, has given rise to a whimsical appellation in the true nautical style. When moored, of course the shipwrights were anxious to see her build, and amongst other inquiries asked her name of the seamen who had navigated her here. They replied that she was called the High Ma'am, in honor of the King's daughter; and by that title she is likely to be known by sailors.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, PORTSMOUTH.—The Royal Naval College, formerly the Naval Academy, an establishment which has existed in this Dockyard from the year 1729, is to be broken up in June next, the Admiralty having refused to admit any more young gentlemen as students, and all at present in the course of their studies will be apportioned to ships in commission. We have used the term broken up, but it is to be hoped that this is not to be done in the full acceptance of the words, for though most officers have complained that the system, as hitherto pursued, has not been the most useful, yet it is as fully acknowledged, that scientific attainments, such as can be obtained only through the instructions of men of high mathematical knowledge, are absolute necessary qualifications for lieutenants and superior officers, and that therefore such instructions should be given to young men, after they have nearly completed their servitude as midshipmen, at which time they will be of an age to understand, and will have had practical experience of the utility and value of the theories then to be taught them. An establishment, moreover, must necessarily be in existence to examine young gentlemen before they are qualified to be lieutenants; also into the qualifications of persons desirous to be naval schoolmasters; and it should not be forgotten that a solidly grounded mathematical course of studies is requisite for our future naval architects. An establishment of some sort, and we hope to embrace these objects, must still be kept up.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

FRENCH SHIP OF WAR.—The French frigate *Artemise* arrived at this port this morning, in fourteen days from Martinique. She is a beautiful ship of 52 guns, with a complement of 438 men, and commanded by M. C. Chevalier de la Place, who brings despatches to M. Delaforest the consul general of France. We believe it was M. de la Place who made a voyage round the world, in the corvette *Favorite*, some years since.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

Col. Brack, of the English army, is an inventor of a new method of shoeing horses by throwing them, and thus dispensing with any cruelty. The plan has been adopted by the Duke of Orleans, who lately had a veterinary mayor sent over from England to his royal highness's stable, to perform the experiment on a spirited English steed belonging to that prince. The minister of war has accordingly reported favorably upon the mode and will introduce it into the cavalry.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WITHLACOOCHIEE.

Resplendent sunbeams glance and flit
Through foliage pictured on the waves,
Wild, fragrant shrubs their sweets emit;
And flowery banks the river laves.

Meridian rays have hush'd the strains
Of southern warblers—far and wide
Noon's influence spreads—and silence reigns
O'er Alachua's wilds and Withlacoochee's tide.

The stillness is disturb'd—a corps
Of gallant forms approaches—never
Were there such martial ranks, before
Reflected in that forest river.

With wary march through copse and glade,
Proceeds the reconnoitring band—
Heedful, lest there, in ambuscade,
The wily savage lurk at hand.

'Till (by the calm deceived) they deem
Their rifles "useless weight" amiss;
"For fishing-rods," say they, "'t would seem,
Were better in a scene like this."

Fallacious thought! even at the word,
Through the rent air the Indians' yell,
And volleying rifle-shots are heard,
War, famine, death—alas! the dreadful sounds
foretell.

* * * * *

"What youthful leader, bold as young,"
"With the advance guard meets the foe?"
When battles cease and deeds are sung,
His name I ween, the world will know.

A noble mien—a speaking eye,
A bosom ardent and sincere;
A purpose ever firm and high,
Give promise of a bright career.

And he has trod the forest path,
The field of torture and dismay,
Where, victims of the red-man's wrath,
A hundred murder'd comrades lay.

And he has, shuddering, heard the shrieks
Of orphans, and the widow's moan;
And vengeance for their fate he seeks,
The while all reckless of his own.

But see—as to the fight he rushes—
The fatal ball is sped—Oh God!
Forth from his wound a torrent gushes,
And Izard's life-blood bathes the sod.

He sinks—that soldier-glaive in hand,
(No selfish cares his mind engross,)
And heedful of his little hand
He, fainting, breathes a last command—
"Keep your positions men—lie close."

* * * * *

His days are number'd—we are weeping—
But better far that breath should part,
And he in honor's grave lie sleeping,
Than owe his life to coward heart.

For lo! where late in bold array,
His brothers to the battle press'd;
A camp, the verdant fields display;
Their camp—surrounded—mock'd—distress'd!!!

And of them, some (aye weep their fate,)
At Oscola's fierce behest,
The savage foe will immolate,
And hideous famine clutch the rest.

* * * * *

They have answered the bugle's thrilling call,
With the woe-fraught sounds of the muffled drum,
And tears on the cheeks of the bravest fall,
As from his untimely grave they come.
They have left thee, Izard—afar and lone
Thy human heritage doth lie,
Where sad winds through palmettoes moan,
And Withlacoochee's waves reply.

Nor monument, nor lines of praise,
May mark the spot where thou'rt at rest;
But memory to thee shall raise
A cenotaph in every breast.

From the Salem (Mass.) Observer.

The following lines were elicited by the appearance of a company of soldiers in our city on Thursday June 2, from Portsmouth, N. H., on their way to the seat of our troubles in Florida. Their commandant, Major Ansart, is a man of uncommonly handsome person, which, with his reputation as a skillful and practised soldier, warrant the sentiment contained in the fifth and sixth stanzas.

Up, at their country's call
They rise, a fearless band;
To wrest from savage thrall
Columbia's father land:—
The silent farewell's toll,
Hath deepened memory's charms;
Bright freedom fires each soul,
And blazons proud their arms!

Columbia weaves no wreath
For hearts of craven hue,
Nor owns, as of her birth,
Save but the brave and true.
Who, 'mong her offspring all,
In danger's hour could flag?
Or, dying, wish as pall,
Aught but her eagle flag!

Soldier! on life's wide waste,
Burns there a sunny spot,
That in delirious chase,
Twines—ne'er to be forgot—
Its tendrils round thy heart,
And all its magic spell,
Which death alone may part,
Or feelings freely tell?

Go!—though thy destined form
May not retrace its track,
Affection's spirit warm
Shall often wander back;
And gaze upon its whole!
Ay, in the conflict's strife,
And nerve thy sinking soul
With more than common life

But, of thy leader brave,—
Nature's most noble gem;
Long may Columbia crave
To look with joy on him!
Oh, 'tis a glorious boon
To gaze where such have trod;
View man in highest noon,
Fresh breathing from his God!

When death bends o'er the field,
'Mid battles fiercest glare,
And bathes each brow and shield
In crimson torrents there.
FATHER! forbid that one
So fair, should sink to sleep,
And black, 'neath southern suns,
Corruption's foulest heap!

And are there those amid
That joyous moving band,
Whose fate in time lies hid,
In that predestined land?
If there, thou hast ordained
Any should find their grave
Grant they may die,—unfeigned,
As die the BRAVE!

W. B. M.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY,.....JULY 21, 1836.

On no former occasion have we had the melancholy task of recording so many tokens of respect for the memory of deceased associates, by their surviving brother officers, as falls to our lot this day. By reference to our communication head it will be seen that in no less than three instances they have been called upon to mourn the loss of a companion in arms, and to sympathise with sorrowing relatives, widows and orphans,—all, too, at posts distant from each other and from the seat of Government; they are—Bvt. Lieut. Col. Heileman, 2d artillery, in Florida; Bvt. Major O. Ransom, 2d infantry, at Fort Gratiot; and Captain T. J. Harrison, at Fort Jesup.

Deaths and resignations are fast thinning the ranks of our army, and at the present rate it will require but a few years to introduce an entirely new generation into the service.

The remarkable apothegm of Mr. Jefferson—"few die, none resign"—unfortunately does not hold good with the army at the present day.

It is stated that Col. Heileman has left a widow and six children (the eldest only eight years of age) wholly dependent upon the charity of the world; as he did not die in battle, or of wounds or injuries sustained in battle, they are cut off from the benefits of the law granting pensions; but as his death was unquestionably caused by exposure to a tropical sun, in a gallant and successful discharge of his duty, may we not indulge a hope that Congress will extend that relief in this case, so much needed and so well merited. Col. H. did not live to hear of the honor conferred upon him by the President in consideration of his gallantry.

Lieut. Wheelock, who was in the same battle in which Col. Heileman distinguished himself, died by his own hand, as we learn from the St. Augustine Herald. His exposure brought on a fever, and in a moment of delirium he shot himself with a pistol.

Major Ransom was found dead in his bed, on the morning of the 3d inst. having been apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health the day previous.

Captain Latimer having been relieved from the order to take command of the ship Natchez, on her arrival at Pensacola, it is probable that Capt. Mervine will be ordered to the command of that vessel, and another officer appointed to the command of the Warren.

Many of the officers have been ordered to the brig Porpoise, a list of whom we expect to give next week.

Several articles in the present number, especially those under the head of Foreign Miscellany, have been in type two or three weeks, and we have still on hand several others, for which we cannot find room to day.

A supplement, containing advertisements, accompanies the present number.

SUMMARY.

The Secretary of War left Washington for Detroit on the afternoon of Sunday last, and will be absent three or four weeks. C. A. Harris, Esq. Commissioner of Indian affairs, is Acting Secretary *ad interim*.

Gen. Scott is daily expected in Washington, on his return from the south.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Mason, of the 1st regiment of Dragoons, left Washington a few days since, for Fort Des Moines.

Captain H. W. Fowler, of the 2d regiment of Dragoons, has opened a rendezvous at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Lieut. C. A. May, of the 2d Dragoons, has opened a rendezvous at Leesburg, Va.

John Boyle, Esq. is at present acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Commissioners of the Navy returned to Washington on Monday, in the steamboat Columbia, from Norfolk.

The revenue cutter McLane, Captain W. A. Howard, has been ordered from New Bedford to New Orleans, to act under the orders of the Navy Department.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Verbum Sat" was received just before the close of the session of Congress, and too late to hope to accomplish any thing by its publication prior to the adjournment. It will appear soon, with an omission of one or two sentences.

MEM.—~~§~~ The writer should have paid the double postage. ~~50~~

"Wartula" is received, but deferred for want of room.

CORRECTION.—In the list of islands and places of anchorage, published in our last, page 26, the * should have been placed against Amargura, and not Vavabo. The Vincennes lay at anchor several days at Port Refuge.

Orders will be received at this office for Cooper's "Tactics and Regulations for the Militia"—price \$1 25. Also, for "The Soldier's Book," published by Samuel Colman, Boston,—price \$30 per hundred.

PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, July 6, per steam packet Wm. Gibbons, from New York, Col. Stanton, Major Mackay, Capt. Galt, and Dr. G. F. Turner, U. S. army, and one company of U. S. troops.

July 10, per steam packet South Carolina, from Norfolk, Dr. G. R. Clarke, U. S. A.

July 9, per schr. S. S. Mills, from St. Augustine, Major W. Gates, Lt. J. H. Winder, and 6 U. S. soldiers.

NORFOLK, July —, per steam packet Wm. Seabrook, from Charleston, Capt. R. P. Parrott, of the army.

Captain T. Child's company of U. S. troops, 3d arty. passed through New York, last week, from Eastport, Me. bound to the south.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

July 11—Lt. Geo. G. Meade, 3d art'y. Mrs. Meade's.
 13—Lt. Col. E. Cutler, 5th Inf'y. Fuller's.
 15—Capt. R. Delafield, Engrs. Gen. Gratiot's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

ARMY.—Adj't. L. J. Beall, Capt. B. L. Beall, Maj. J. B. Brant, Dr. George R. Clarke, 2. Lieut. A. P. Crittenden, Lieut. C. B. Chalmers, 2. Colonel R. E. DeRussey, 2. Lieut. W. C. DeHart, Lieut. M. C. Ewing, 3. Lieut. C. Graham, 2. Major Graham, Lieut. P. V. Hagner, Lieut. L. B. Northrop, Lieut. George H. Talcott, Captain C. M. Thruston, Maj. Clifton Wharton, 2. Lieut. C. J. Whiting.

NAVY.—Lieutenant Joel Abbot, P. Mid. M. G. L. Claiborne 2. Lieut. John Gwinn, P. Mid. E. Jenkins, Lieut. Arthur Lewis, Lieut. William Ramsay, 8. Purser F. B. Stockton, Lieut. Thomas Turner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUT. COLONEL HEILEMAN.

At a meeting of the officers at Fort Monroe, held on the 10th inst., Dr. Archer, Captain Huger, and Captain Green, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Lieut. Colonel Heileman, which were accordingly submitted and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we have heard with the most profound regret, the melancholy tidings of the death of Lt. Col. J. F. HEILEMAN, of the second regiment of artillery.

Resolved, That in the death of this officer, the country has lost a valuable and able defender, and the Army one of its proudest and most efficient members.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased at their sad bereavement; and in token of the sincerity of our regret, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Norfolk newspapers, and in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MAJ. RANSOM.

FORT GRATIOT, July 5th, 1836.

In the discharge of a painful duty which has devolved upon them by the death of the late Major OWEN RANSOM, of the 2d regiment infantry, a meeting of the undersigned officers at this post was held to adopt the proper measures for communicating this intelligence to his friends and relations, and to offer some testimonial of their own sorrow.

Major Hoffman was called to the chair, Lieut. Bomford was appointed secretary, and Lieut. Eaton and Assistant Surgeon Clarke were appointed a committee for drafting resolutions proper to the object of the meeting.

The committee presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted, to wit:

Inasmuch as it has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD in his wise providence, to remove in a very sudden and unexpected manner from among us our highly esteemed friend and brother officer, Brevet Major OWEN RANSOM, of the 2d regiment infantry, who expired in bed on the morning of the 3d inst. without previous illness, and whilst in the enjoyment of good health: Therefore,

Resolved, That though we bow in humble submission to the Allwise Disposer of events, yet still we cannot but deeply deplore this loss, as that of a man who has sustained to the end of life, a character of the strictest integrity, and most unblemished honor.

Resolved, That we consider that in the death of this meritorious officer, the service to which he has so long and so assiduously devoted himself, has lost a most valuable officer, society at large an ornament, and his brother officers a zealous and devoted friend.

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathize with his, now doubly, orphaned children, in this untimely and afflicting bereavement, and deeply deplore their irreparable loss, and at the same time would assure them that to the last, their father's hope and care was to minister to their wants, and evince a father's love.

Resolved, That as a mark of the great respect we entertain for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the children of the deceased, and to the Head Quarters of the regiment, and that they be published in the Army and Navy Chronicle, and Detroit Daily Advertiser.

W. HOFFMAN, *Bvt Maj. 2d Inf'y.*RICH'D. CLARKE, *Ass't. Surgeon.*A. B. EATON, *1st Lieut. 2d Inf'y.*J. V. BOMFORD, *2d Lieut. 2d Inf'y.*THO. JOHNS, *Bvt 2d Lieut. 2d Inf'y.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

To the memory of Captain T. J. HARRISON, late of the 3rd Regiment U. S. Infantry, who died at Fort Jesup, La. on the 15th day of June, 1836.

At a meeting of the officers of the 3rd Infantry, stationed at Fort Jesup, La., on the 17th day of June, 1836, Major J. S. Nelson, 3rd Infantry, was called to the chair, and Lt. & Adj't. G. Wright, 3rd Infantry, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was resolved that a committee of three officers be appointed by the chairman to draft suitable resolutions; whereupon Captain Lewis, Lieut. Wright, and Lieut. Eaton were designated to constitute the committee.

The committee then prepared the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss of our much esteemed friend and brother officer, Captain T. J. HARRISON, of the 3rd Regiment U. S. Infantry.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow, in the irreparable loss she has sustained.

Resolved, That as a testimony of the high respect we entertain for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, for the space of one month.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings, after being signed by all the officers of the 3rd Infantry at this post, be sent to the editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle, and Genius of Liberty, for publication.

J. S. NELSON, *Major U. S. A.*
and chairman.

A. LEWIS, *Capt. 3rd Inf.*O. WHEELER, *Capt. 3rd Inf.*G. WRIGHT, *Adj't. 3rd Inf., and Sec.*E. B. ALEXANDER, *1st Lt. 3rd Inf.*J. BONNELL, *1st Lt. 3rd Inf.*N. C. MACRAE, *1st Lt. 3rd Inf.*A. G. BLANCHARD, *2d Lt. 3rd Inf.*W. S. HENRY, *Bvt. 2d Lt. 3rd Inf.*J. H. EATON, *Bvt. 2d Lt. 3rd Inf.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLESTON S. C., July 11.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.—The schr. S. S. Mills Capt. Southwick, arrived on Saturday evening. Nothing of importance had transpired in relation to the Indians since our last accounts.

It is very sickly at Fort Drane; it is stated that more than one half of the troops there are on the sick list. Five out of seven officers are also sick.

A company of volunteers, consisting of 63 individ-

uals of St. Augustine, was mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th ult.

Exertions are making to form another company.

Gov. Call has assumed the command of all the forces in the Territory of every description. All other posts for the present will be considered as dependencies on Fort Drane.

The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 2d instant, says, that a body of Indians were traced on the Sunday before, from the Chattahoochee to a swamp near Newton, on the Flint, the trail indicating about 50 horses and from 1 to 200 foot. About 400 men assembled at Newton to meet them, and 200 men were to march to Bainbridge on the 1st inst. for the scene of action. Should the Indians attempt to cross the Flint, a large body of mounted men was in readiness, at a moment's notice, to march and intercept them. The U. S. troops under Major SANDS, were ordered to march for Suwannee, and to be posted at Old Town. They are accompanied by a body of mounted volunteers, who will relieve Capt. McCANT's command. Judge RANDALL has been appointed Lieut. Col. vice Col. CUTHBERT, resigned, and his appointment is very acceptable to the mounted volunteers, who have been placed under his command.

It is stated in the Charleston papers of Monday, 11th inst. that amongst the passengers in the schr. S. S. Mills, arrived on Saturday last, was Major GATES, who has been recently and so unfortunately stricken from the rolls of the army; he is on his way to Washington, and will shortly publish the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry in his case. It is stated that no officer has left that place, since the war, who has carried with him so large a share of the good opinion of its citizens. They know his story from every source, and unfeignedly declare their regret at his departure from amongst them. There is but one opinion there, and that is highly in his favor.

PENSACOLA, July 2.—On Wednesday last, the U. S. steamer Maj. Dade, formerly the Southron, started from this port for Apalachicola. The following is a list of the officers. The boat is manned by 50 men.

Lieut. Commanding—N. M. Howison.

Ass't. Surgeon—S. C. Lawrason.

Passed Mid'n—Roger Perry.

Midshipmen—Washington Reid, Wm. T. Smith.

FROM THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 25.—We understand that the protection of this exposed line, extending from the Santa Fe trace (south of the Missouri river) to the Northern lakes, has been confided to Brigadier General Atkinson. Four companies of dragoons, comprising the garrison of Fort Leavenworth, three companies of the same regiment at Fort Des Moines, the first regiment of infantry, forming the garrisons of Forts Crawford and Snelling, and the garrisons of Forts Winnebago, Howard, Dearborn, Brady, Mackinaw, and Gratiot, have been placed by the Government at his disposal, to suppress any hostile movements on the part of our border Indians. We have already stated that some disaffection has been manifested by the Menominees and Winnebagoes on the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and by the Kickapoos on the Missouri. To arrest this hostile disposition, General Atkinson has ordered a detachment of dragoons, under Captain Sumner, from Fort Des Moines, to that part of the frontier occupied by the first named tribes. Colonel Taylor has strengthened Fort Winnebago with three companies of infantry from Fort Crawford, to guard against the occurrence of open hostilities. The garrisons of Forts Mackinaw and Gratiot have been ordered by General Atkinson to Fort Howard, (Green Bay,) to report to General Brooke; and two or three companies from Fort Snelling to Fort Crawford, to report to Colonel Taylor. With this additional force,

and the vigilance of Colonel Taylor at Fort Crawford, Major Green at Fort Winnebago, and General Brooke at Fort Howard, it is believed the line from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan can be protected.

The line from the Mississippi to Fort Leavenworth is now guarded by only seven companies of dragoons, under the orders of Colonel Kearny, an officer of great vigilance and enterprise. But we are glad to learn that the President has requested Governor Dunklin to raise one thousand volunteers, under the act of Congress, recently passed, which authorizes the President to accept of the services of ten thousand volunteers, in case of Indian hostility. The Governor will, no doubt, take immediate measures to comply with this requisition, and to organize the men so as to be ready in any emergency; and Brigadier General Atkinson has been authorized to call upon the Governor for all, or such part of the volunteers as he may think necessary to quell any disturbances that may arise among our border Indians.—*Republican*.

Extract of a letter from an officer to his friend in Washington, dated

"FORT CRAWFORD, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

June 11th, 1836.

"Three companies from this place, upon a request made by General Brooke, have been ordered to proceed forthwith to Fort Winnebago, to strengthen that post. The Indians are encamped within a few miles of the fort, on pretence of awaiting the payment of their annuities, which takes place on the 1st of August. From all the information he has been able to obtain, he thinks that they are hostile, and that without a sufficient force to overawe them, we shall have a war in this quarter about the 1st of August. To prevent this, he has called upon commanders of forts upon this frontier for troops to garrison forts Winnebago and Howard, the latter being the place where hostilities will probably commence. A Menominee Indian, now in confinement at Fort Howard, is to be tried on the 12th inst. for the murder of a Mr. Bennett, the surveyor. There is little doubt of his execution, and this may be laid hold of by the Menominee Indians for the commencement of operations, when they will be sustained by their allies the Winnebagoes."

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

U. STATES SHIP WARREN,
Pensacola Bay, June 23, 1836.

"We arrived at this place June 20th, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, all in good health. One of our Assistant Surgeons, Doctor Plummer, we were obliged to leave at Vera Cruz, sick of the yellow fever, which was raging at both places with great violence. At Tampico the authorities would not allow us to have any communication with our Consul, as an embargo was laid on the port. We understood that our citizens and Consul were not allowed to go outside the walls of the city, and that all our merchantmen were detained.

"This conduct so incensed Com. Dallas, (when reported to him,) that the moment we came to, his signal was up to prepare for sea immediately; our destination the Gulf of Mexico, the same place we came from. Capt. Taylor's health has been very bad; he has obtained a sick ticket, and will start for the North to-morrow, for New Orleans, from thence up the Mississippi."

ACCIDENT AT FORT MOULTRIE ON THE 4th JULY.—In firing the national salute yesterday noon, at Fort Moultrie, two men employed on that service, attached to the quarter master's department, while in the act of charging one of the 24 pounder guns, were seriously injured by the accidental discharge of the pieces. One of them by name Job Hunt, formerly of "Co." F.

2d U. S. Artillery, died immediately. Of the other, a recently discharged soldier, hopes are entertained, as his injury appears to be chiefly external.

No blame in this affair is justly ascribed to any body. The salute had been ordered by Gen. Eustis, and the battery at the moment of the accident in charge of Lieut. Prentiss, 1st Art. and all the usual precautions were observed. The man who tended the vent held on until the thumbstall was burnt, and his finger burst, showing, if carelessness could be supposed of any one, it must have been with the man who used the sponge, and whose life has been the penalty of too much emulation in the discharge of the duty confided to him.

All the men on duty with the guns, were old experienced U. S. artillerists, lately discharged, and belonged to the ordnance and quarter master's department in this harbor.—*Charleston Patriot*, July 5.

The man, named John Smith, who was so severely injured at Fort Moultrie in firing a salute on the 4th of July, died of his wounds yesterday.—*Ibid*, July 6.

According to a letter from Toulon of the 1st June, the American squadron, under the command of Commodore ELLIOTT, had anchored in the roadstead, and, after a short stay, set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago.

Major BRANT, Quarter Master of the U. S. Army, has arrived at Montgomery, Ala. and entered on the duties of his office.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Globe.

SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND SOUTH SEAS.—We learn that the President has given orders to have the exploring vessels fitted out with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by Congress was ample to ensure all the great objects contemplated by the expedition, and the Executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to render the expedition in every respect worthy the character and great commercial resources of the country.

The frigate *Macedonian*, now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of two hundred tons each, one or more tenders, and a store ship of competent dimensions, is, we understand, the force agreed upon, and to be put in a state of immediate preparation.

Captain Thomas Ap C. Jones, an officer possessing many high qualities for such a service, has been appointed to the command; and officers for the other vessels will be immediately selected.

The *Macedonian* has been chosen instead of a sloop of war, on account of the increased accommodations she will afford the scientific corps, a department the President has determined shall be complete in its organization, including the ablest men that can be procured, so that nothing within the whole range of every department of natural history and philosophy shall be omitted. Not only on this account has the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection of our whalers and traders; and to impress on the minds of the natives a just conception of our character, power, and policy. The frequent disturbances and massacres committed on our seamen by the natives inhabiting the Islands in those distant seas, make this measure the dictate of humanity.

We understand also, that to J. N. Reynolds, Esq., the President has given the appointment of Corresponding Secretary to the expedition. Between this gentleman and Capt. Jones there is the most friendly feeling and harmony of action. The cordiality they entertain for each other, we trust, will be felt by all,

whether citizen or officer, who shall be so fortunate as to be connected with the expedition.

We learn by the *Newport, R. I. Republican*, that the work on Fort Adams, in that harbor, which has been suspended since March, 1835, recommenced on Tuesday last, under the charge of Colonel Totten.

Two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by the fortification bill for this work.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO MAJOR FRASER.—An interesting ceremonial will take place on Saturday at noon at the Governor's rooms, in the City Hall. We refer to the presentation of a sword by the Governor of this state to Major Donald Fraser of this city, on behalf of the numerous friends of that gallant officer. That this tribute has been worthily bestowed, is proved by a recurrence to a history of the deeds of this brave soldier of the last war. During the early part of that struggle, Major Fraser was an aid to General Pike, whose entire confidence he possessed, and he was with that chivalric officer at the blowing up of Fort George, where he lost his life. At the moment of his death Major Fraser was within a few rods of him. The widow of General Pike presented to Maj. Fraser, as the truest friend of her lost husband, the sword worn by the hero on that memorable day. Major Fraser was subsequently an aid to General Porter, while in the command of the militia at Niagara. He was afterwards aid to General Brown at the sortie at Fort Erie on the enemy's batteries, and led the advanced guard to cut through the woods and underbush, in order to meet the enemy, which he effectually accomplished. He was known along the northern frontier by the familiar but flattering title of "the fighting aid." A dinner to Maj. Fraser will be given at Niblo's, at 4 o'clock.—*N. Y. Times*.

From an Augusta, Geo. paper.

MAJOR BADEN, U. S. ARMY.—In justice to this highly meritorious officer, who is now in command of the Arsenal near this City, it is proper to make public the following extract from an official despatch lately addressed to him by the Chief of the Ordnance Department. The health of Major Baden has been so seriously impaired by being successively stationed at some of the most sickly Posts in the southern country, that when his company was ordered to Fort Mitchell in April last, he was reluctantly compelled to remain behind in charge of the Arsenal. In this position, however, his unconquerable energy and zeal, however, have enabled him, though constantly suffering under a most acute and painful disorder, to render such valuable services as to merit the following testimonial, which is of a kind neither frequently nor lightly accorded.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1836.

SIR—This Department takes great pleasure in expressing to you its entire satisfaction at the very efficient and prompt manner, and the ability which you have displayed in conducting the important operations consequent on the Indian hostilities, and for which the thanks of the department are herewith tendered to you.

Respectfully, I am Sir, your ob't servt.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance*.
MAJOR N. BADEN, *Augusta Arsenal*,

AN ADVENTURE.—A party of our citizens, with several ladies, we have been informed, (says the *Buffalo Star*) made an excursion on the fourth, in a small boat to enjoy the cool breeze of the lake, and keep the day in their own way.

They landed at Fort Erie, and went ashore to have a picnic sort of refreshment. They also took ashore their flag and hung it upon some part of the dilapidated walls of the old fort. But

"Major Kirby with his armed men
Marched to Fort Erie—and—then back again,"
taking the unfortunate party all prisoners of war!

We cannot but highly applaud the great gallantry and excessive loyalty of the Major, who is thus prompt to resist every encroachment upon his majesty's soil. This making war upon women is a deed of heroism, which ought to place the name of Major Kirby high upon the roll of fame. The boat was seized—the prisoners were marched on foot, beneath a burning sun, several miles down the river, to Waterloo, where the magnanimous Major Kirby granted them the gracious privilege of departing upon parole of honor!! There is no disputing the claim of such men as Major Kirby to the title of a hero. If the sailor king hears of this act of gallantry, and does not confer on him the honors of knighthood, we have no opinion of his esteem for heroes who are brave in war against ladies. The accolade should be given with a rope's end.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO EUROPE.—The N. York Courier says,—“We are happy to have it in our power to state, that Captain COBB and his assistants of “the Atlantic Steam Company,” have completed all their arrangements for establishing a line of steam packets between this port and Liverpool, and have actually contracted with Messrs. BROWN & BELL for a boat suitable for their purpose, the building of which will commence immediately. They have also contracted with Mr P. A. SABBATON for the engine, the flues of which will be constructed for burning anthracite coal. This information will, we are quite certain, give very general satisfaction both here and in Liverpool; and we may add, that at the meeting of the next legislature the company will probably apply for an act of incorporation with a capital of two millions of dollars.”

LIEUTENANT T. B. WHELOCK.—This gentleman recently died at Micanopy, Florida. The Boston Post states that he was a graduate of West Point, and belonged to the Academy when its members paid its memorable military visit to Boston, fifteen years ago. He had served much in the south and southwest, and about two years ago was attached to Gen. Dodge's mounted regiment, employed against the Indians. He united in a most especial manner the intrepidity and ardor characteristic of the soldier, with the sociability and courtesy of the gentleman, and though a prompt and strict disciplinarian, possessed the devoted attachment of the soldiers under his command. He has left a wife and two children to lament his early, though honorable death, in the service of his country.

ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6th, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, } No. 46. }

1.—Promotions and Appointments in the Army, since the 1st January, 1836.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Cullum, to be 2d Lieut. 20th April, 1836; vice Bartlett appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Kearny, to be Colonel; 4th July, 1836; vice Dodge appointed Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin.

Major Richard B. Mason, to be Lieut. Colonel; 4th July, 1836; vice Kearny promoted.

Captain Clifton Wharton, to be Major; 4th July, 1836; vice Mason promoted.

1st Lieut. Isaac P. Simonton, to be Captain; 4th July, 1836; vice Wharton promoted.

2d Lieut. J. W. Shaumburg, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st March, 1836; vice Noland resigned.

2d Lieut. Enoch Steen, to be 1st Lieut.; 5th March, 1836; vice Izard deceased.

2d Lieut. Burdett A. Terrett, to be 1st Lieut.; 31 March, 1836; vice Lupton resigned.

2d Lieut. Wm. Eustis, to be 1st Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Wheelock deceased.

2d Lieut. Lucius B. Northrop, to be 1st Lieut.; 4th July, 1836; vice Simonton promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander S. Macomb, to be 2d Lieut.; 1st March, 1836; vice Shaumburg promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Abraham R. Johnston, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st March, 1836; vice Terrett promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lt. Philip R. Thompson, to be 2d Lt.; 26th May, 1836; vice Hanly deceased; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Roberts, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st May, 1836; vice Lea resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lt. Wm. N. Grier, to be 2d Lt.; 15th June, 1836; vice Eustis promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lt. Richard G. Stockton, to be 2d Lt.; 4th July, 1836; vice Northrop promoted; (Brevet 1st July 1836.)

First Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Major Benjamin K. Pierce, Captain of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, to be Major; 11th June, 1836; vice Gates dismissed.

2d Lieut. James H. Prentiss, to be 1st Lieut.; 29th February, 1836; vice Farley resigned.

2d Lieut. John B. Magruder, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st March, 1836; vice Tilghman resigned.

2d Lieut. Jacob Ammen, to be 1st Lieut.; 3d May, 1836; vice French resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. William H. Betts, to be 2d Lieut.; 29th February, 1836; vice Prentiss promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. George G. Waggaman, to be 2d Lt.; 31st March, 1836; vice Magruder promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Captain Charles Mellon, 1st Lieutenant, to be Captain; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Gardiner deceased.

2d Lieut. Thomas B. Linnard, to be 1st Lieut.; 29th December, 1835; vice Mellon promoted.

2d Lieut. R. H. K. Whitely, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th December, 1835; vice Constantine Smith deceased.

2d Lieut. Richard H. Peyton, to be 1st Lieut.; 29th June, 1836; vice Fitzhugh resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Horace Brooks, to be 2d Lieut.; 28th Dec., 1835; vice Linnard promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. James M. Morgan, to be 2d Lieut.; 28th December, 1835; vice Whitely promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry L. Kendrick, to be 2d Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Legate resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. John F. Roland, to be 2d Lieut.; 4th July, 1836; vice Henderson deceased; (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Captain John R. Vinton, 1st Lieut. to be Capt.; 28th December, 1835; vice Fraser deceased.

2d Lieut. Daniel S. Herring, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th December, 1835; vice Vinton promoted.

2d Lieut. Albert E. Church, to be 1st Lieut.; 13th Jan., 1836; vice Parrott appointed Captain of Ordnance.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Temple, to be 1st Lieut.; 22d June, 1836; vice Herring deceased.

2d Lieut. Joseph A. Smith, to be 1st Lieut. 30th June, 1836; vice Greene resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George G. Meade, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st December, 1835; vice Child resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Captain Samuel Cooper, 1st Lieut., to be Captain; 11th June, 1836; vice Pierce promoted.

2d Lieut. Danforth H. Tufts, to be 1st Lieut.; 10th June, 1836; vice Bliss resigned.

2d Lieut. Charles O. Collins, to be 1st Lieut.; 11th June, 1836; vice Cooper promoted.

2d Lieut. James Barnes, to be 1st Lieut.; 30th June, 1836; vice Hopkins resigned.

Brevet 2d Lt. Wm G. Freeman, to be 2d Lt.; 8th June, 1836; vice Lane appointed Captain 2d Regiment of Dragoons; (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph Roberts, to be 2d Lieut.; 10th June, 1836; vice Tufts promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. James H. Stokes, to be 2d Lieut.; 11th June, 1836; vice Collins promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

First Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George H. Pegram, to be 2d Lt.; 11th June, 1836; vice Beall appointed 1st Lieut. 2d Regiment of Dragoons; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Third Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Henry Bainbridge to be Captain; 15th June, 1836; vice Harrison deceased.

2d Lieut. Jefferson Vanhorne, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Colcock resigned.

2d Lieut. Thomas Cutts, to be 1st Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Bainbridge promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Philip N. Barbour to be 2d Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Van Horne promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lt. Wm S. Henry, to be 2d Lt.; 15th June, 1836; vice Cutts promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Foster, Major, to be Lieut. Col.; 8th June, 1836; vice Twiggs appointed Col. 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

Brevet Major George Birch, Capt. 7th Regiment of Infantry, to be Major; 8th June, 1836; vice Foster promoted.

1st Lieut. Wm. Martin, to be Captain; 23th Dec. 1835; vice Dade deceased.

2d Lieut. Washington Hood, to be 1st Lt.; 23th Dec., 1835; vice Martin promoted.

2d Lieut. Chil. S. Howe, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st January, 1836; vice Phillips resigned.

2d Lieut. Richard B. Screven, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st January, 1836; vice Allston resigned.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Buchanan, to be 1st Lieut.; 16th March, 1836; vice Paige resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. McCrabb, to be 2d Lieut.; 23th Dec. 1835; vice Hood promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Abram C. Myers to be 2d Lieut.; 31st December, 1835; vice Wilkinson resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry L. Scott, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st Jan. 1836; vice Howe promoted, (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Mitchell, to be 2d Lieut. 16th March, 1836; vice Buchanan promoted, (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Isaac V. D. Reeve, to be 2d Lieut. 2d May, 1836; vice Hooper dismissed, (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry Prince, to be 2d Lieut., 11th June, 1836, vice Graham appointed 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment of Dragoons, (Brevet 18th Sept. 1835.)

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Wm. Alexander, to be Capt., 18th Feb. 1836, vice Clark deceased.

1st Lieut. St. Clair Denny, to be Captain, 1st April, 1836, vice Baxley resigned.

2d Lieut. Isaac Lynde, to be 1st Lieut., 18th Feb. 1836, vice Alexander promoted.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Clary, to be 1st Lieut., 1st April, 1836, vice Denny promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Daniel Ruggles, to be 2d Lieut., 18th February, 1836, vice Lynde promoted, (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. J. Chester Reid, to be 2d Lieut., 1st April, 1836, vice Clary promoted, (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Dixon S. Miles, to be Captain, 8th June, 1836, vice Birch promoted.

2d Lieut. George W. Cass, to be 1st Lieut., 3d Dec. 1835, vice Kinney deceased.

2d Lieut. Daniel P. Whiting to be 1st Lieut., 8th June, 1836, vice Miles promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Forbes Britton, to be 2d Lieut., 18th Nov. 1835, vice Seaton deceased, (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander Montgomery, to be 2d Lt., 3d Dec. 1835, vice Cass promoted, (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Weightman K. Hanson, to be 2d Lieut. 8th June, 1836, vice Whiting promoted, (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet Promotion.

Major Julius F. Heileman of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Micanopy, in Florida; to rank from 9th June, 1836.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Pay Department.

A. P. Hayne, of S. C., to be Paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

M. Neville, of Ohio, to be Paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

E. Herring, of N. Y., to be Paymaster; 4th July 1836.

Medical Department.

H. S. Hawkins, Assist. Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

A. W. Elwes, Assist. Surg., to be Surg.; 4th July 1836.

R. C. Wood, Assist. Surg., to be Surg.; 4th July, 1836.

T. Lee, of N. Jersey, to be Assist. Surg.; 1st Jan. 1836.

B. M. Byrne, of Md., to be Assist. Surg.; 20th May, 1836.

A. C. Turtelot, of N. Y. to be Assist. Surg.; 21st June, 1836.

T. R. Johnson, of Md., to be Assist. Surg.; 4th July, 1836.

F. L. Sewall, of Alabama, Assist. Surg.; 4th July, 1836.

E. H. Abadie, of Penn., Assist. Surg.; 4th July, 1836.

R. J. Motte, S. Carolina, Assist. Surg.; 4th July, 1836.

Military Academy.

W. H. C. Bartlett, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A. 20th April, 1836.

Ordnance Department.

R. P. Parrott, 1st Lieut. 3d Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain; 13th Jan. 1836.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.

COLONEL.

D. E. Twiggs, Lieut. Col. 4th Regiment of Infantry; 8th June, 1836.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Major.

T. T. Fauntleroy, of Virginia; 8th June, 1836.

Captains.

Rank: 1 William Gordon, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

2 John Dougherty, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

3 John F. Lane, 2d Lieut. of the 4th Regt. of Art.; 8th June, 1836.

4 James A. Ashby, of S. Carolina; 8th June 1836.

5 Jonathan L. Bean, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

6 Stinson H. Anderson, of Illinois; 8th June, 1836.

7 William W. Tompkins, of N. Y.; 8th June, 1836.

8 Henry W. Fowler, 1st Lieut. of Marines; 8th June, 1836.

9 Benjamin L. Beall, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.

10 Edward S. Winder, of Maryland; 8th June, 1836.

First Lieutenants.

1 Thornton Grimsley, of Missouri; 11th June, 1836.

2 Lloyd J. Beall, 2d Lieut. of the 1st Regt. of Inf.; 11th June 1836; Adjutant.

3 Horatio Grooms of Kentucky; 11th June, 1836.

4 Thomas S. Bryant, of Penn.; 11th June 1836.

5 John Graham, 2d Lieut. of the 4th Regt. of Inf.; 11th June, 1836.

6 Townshend Dade, of Virginia; 11th June, 1836.

7 Erasmus D. Bullock, of N. C.; 11th June, 1836.

8 Marshall S. Howe, of Maine; 11th June, 1836.

9 Charles Spalding, of Georgia; 11th June 1836.

10 James W. Hamilton, of Missouri; 11th June, 1836.

11 George A. H. Blake, of Penn.; 11th June, 1836.

Second Lieutenants.

1 William Gilpin, of Delaware; 8th June, 1836

2 William H. Ward, of Kentucky; 8th June, 1836.

3 George Forsyth of Michigan; 8th June, 1836.

4 Croghan Ker, of Louisiana; 8th June, 1836.

- 5 John H. P. O'Neale, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.
 6 John W. S. McNeil, of Mass.; 8th June, 1836.
 7 Zebulon M. P. Maury, of Tenn.; 8th June, 1836.
 8 Seth B. Thornton, of Alabama; 8th June, 1836.
 9 Charles E. Kingsbury, of Con. 8th June 1836.
 10 Charles A. May, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.

2. The following named Cadets, constituting the 1st Class of 1836, having been adjudged by the Academic Staff, at the June examination, competent to perform duty in the Army, the President of the United States has attached them to Regiments and Corps respectively by promotion therein, or as candidates for commissions.

Corps of Engineers.

Rank :

- 1 Cadet George L. Welcker, to be Brevet 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
 2 Cadet James L. Mason, to be Brevet 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 44 | Cadet Richard G. Stockton, to be Bvt. 2d Lt. | Company |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [K.] |
| 46 | Cadet Lloyd Tilghman, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [E.] |
| 47 | Cadet Thomas McCrate, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [B.] |
| 48 | Cadet Henry C. Moorhead, to be Bvt. 2d Lt. | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [C.] |

First Regiment of Artillery.

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|----|--|------|
| 3 | Cadet Danville Leadbetter, to be 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [C.] |
| 5 | Cadet Montgomery C. Meigs, to be 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [B.] |
| 7 | Cadet Fisher A. Lewis, to be 2d Lieut., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [E.] |
| 10 | Cadet William H. Warner, to be 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [E.] |
| 13 | Cadet Malborough Churchill, to be 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [F.] |
| 21 | Cadet Alexander P. Crittenden, to be Bvt. 2d | |
| | Lieut., 1st July, 1836. | [C.] |
| 25 | Cadet Peter V. Hagner, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [H.] |
| 23 | Cadet Martin J. Burke, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [A.] |
| 32 | Cadet John S. Hathaway, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [F.] |
| 36 | Cadet Arthur B. Lausing, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [C.] |

Second Regiment of Artillery.

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|----|---|------|
| 8 | Cadet Samuel J. Bransford, to be 2d Lieuten- | |
| | ant, 1st July, 1836. | [C.] |
| 11 | Cadet Barnabas Conkling, to be 2d Lieut., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [A.] |
| 14 | Cadet David P. De Witt, to be 2d Lieut., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [B.] |
| 17 | Cadet Roland A. Luther, to be 2d Lieut., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [I.] |
| 19 | Cadet John F. Roland, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [E.] |
| 22 | Cadet Henry H. Lockwood, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [F.] |
| 26 | Cadet Muscoe L. Shackelford, to be Bvt. 2d | |
| | Lt., 1st July, 1836. | [A.] |
| 29 | Cadet John W. Judson, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [G.] |
| 33 | Cadet Robert Allen, to be Bvt. 2d Lieuten- | |
| | ant, 1st July 1836. | [F.] |
| 37 | Cadet Charles B. Daniels, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [H.] |

Third Regiment of Artillery.

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|----|---|------|
| 4 | Cadet Joseph R. Anderson, to be 2d Lt., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [B.] |
| 6 | Cadet Daniel P. Woodbury, to be 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [C.] |
| 9 | Cadet Augustus P. Allen, to be 2d Lieut., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [C.] |
| 12 | Cadet William B. Wallace, to be 2d Lt., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [H.] |
| 15 | Cadet James L. Donaldson, to be 2d Lt., 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | [F.] |
| 18 | Cadet Thomas W. Sherman, to be 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | [G.] |

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|----|--|------|
| 23 | Cadet Christopher A. Greene, to be Bvt. 2d | |
| | Lt., 1st July, 1836. | (D.) |
| 27 | Cadet Christopher Q. Tompkins, to be Bvt. 2d | |
| | Lt., 1st July, 1836. | (F.) |
| 30 | Cadet Israel C. Woodruff, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July 1836. | (H.) |
| 34 | Cadet William Frazer, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (I.) |
| 38 | Cadet William Mock, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (A.) |

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

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|----|---|------|
| 16 | Cadet John P. J. O'Brien, to be 2d Lieut. 1st | |
| | July, 1836. | (B.) |
| 20 | Cadet Charles B. Sing, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (B.) |
| 24 | Cadet John W. Phelps, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (C.) |
| 31 | Cadet William B. Arvin, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (H.) |
| 35 | Cadet George C. Thomas, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (A.) |

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

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|----|---|------|
| 40 | Cadet Charles Hoskins, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (F.) |
| 42 | Cadet Collinson R. Gates, to be Bvt. Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (H.) |
| 43 | Cadet Marcus C. M. Hammond, to be Bvt. 2d | |
| | Lt. 1st July 1836. | (E.) |
| 49 | Cadet Charles H. E. Spoor, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (B.) |

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

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|----|--|------|
| 41 | Cadet Samuel Whitehorn, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (E.) |

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

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|----|---|------|
| 39 | Cadet Robert F. Baker, to be Bvt. 2d Lieut., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (G.) |
| 45 | Cadet Thomas P. Chiffelle, to be Bvt. 2d Lt., | |
| | 1st July, 1836. | (H.) |

3. The graduates of the Military Academy, of the present year, above promoted, will immediately report by letter to their respective Colonels: and on the 30th September, join the several Regiments and Companies to which they have been assigned, and report for duty agreeably to Regulations.

III.—CASUALTIES.

Resignations.—(30.)

Captain.

Joseph Baxley,	5th Infantry,	1st April, 183
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First Lieutenants.

Lancaster P. Lupton,	1st Dragoons,	31st March, 1836
C. F. M. Noland,	1st Dragoons,	1st March, 1836
John Farley,	1st Artillery,	29th Feb. 1836
Rich'd C. Tilghman,	1st Artillery,	31st March, 1836
Edmund French,	1st Artillery,	3d May, 1836
Henry W. Fitzhugh,	2d Artillery,	28th June, 1836
George S. Greene,	3d Artillery,	30th June, 1836
Horace Bliss,	4th Artillery,	10th June, 1836
Wm. F. Hopkins,	4th Artillery,	30th June, 1836
Rich'd W. Colcock,	3d Infantry,	1st April, 1836
Elias Philips,	4th Infantry,	31st Jan. 1836
Timothy Paige,	4th Infantry,	16th Mar. 1836
Samuel R. Allston,	4th Infantry,	31st Jan. 1836

Second Lieutenants.

† Wm. H. C. Bartlett,	Corps of Eng'rs,	20th April, 1836
Albert M. Lea,	1st Dragoons,	31st May, 1836
George W. Turner,	1st Artillery,	30th June, 1836
Francis H. Smith,	1st Artillery,	1st May, 1836
Thomas A. Morris,	1st Artillery,	13th April, 1836
Arnoldus V. Brumby,	1st Artillery,	30th June, 1836
William T. Stockton,	2d Artillery,	31st May, 1836
Charles J. Whiting,	2d Artillery,	31st May, 1836
George M. Legate,	2d Artillery,	1st April, 1836
George Fetterman,	3d Artillery,	31st May, 1836
John H. Allen,	3d Artillery,	30th June, 1836

Brevet Second Lieutenants.

John H. Martindale,	1st Dragoons,	10th March, 1836
Robert M. Renick,	4th Artillery,	30th April, 1836
John W. Scott,	2d Infantry,	15th March, 1836
Hugh McLeod,	3d Infantry,	30th June, 1836

Staff.

S. Etting Myers,	Assist. Surgeon,	31st March, 1836
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Deaths.—(18.)

*Brevet Major Francis L. Dade,	Captain 4th Infantry,	28th December, 1835.
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Brevet Major Nathan Clark, Captain 5th Infantry, 18th February, 1836.

*Capt. Upton S. Fraser, 3d Artillery, 28th Dec. 1835.
 *Capt. George W. Gardiner, 2d Art'y, 28th Dec. 1835.
 Capt. Thos. J. Harrison, 3d Infantry, 15th June, 1836.
 Capt. Richard Bache, Ordnance, 13th January, 1836.
 1st Lieut. Constantine Smith, 2d Art'y, 28th Dec. 1835.
 1st Lieut. Jas F. Izard, 1st Dragoons, 5th March, 1836.
 1st Lt. T. B. Wheelock, 1st Dragoons, 15th June, 1836.
 1st Lieut. Samuel Kinney, 7th Infantry, 3d Dec. 1835.
 2d Lt. John H. Hanly, 1st Dragoons, 26th May, 1836.
 *2d Lt. Wm. E. Basinger, 2d Art'y, 28th Dec. 1835.
 2d Lt. J. E. Henderson, 2d Artillery, 4th July, 1836.
 2d Lt. Daniel S. Herring, 3d Artillery, 22d June, 1836.
 *2d Lt. Robert R. Mudge, 3d Artillery, 28th Dec. 1835.
 *Bvt. 2d Lt. J. L. Keais, 3d Art'y, 25th Dec. 1835.
 *Assist. Surg. John S. Gatlin, 28th December, 1835.
 Assist. Surg. Benjamin F. Nourse, 19th May, 1836.

Reappointed.

Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, 7th Regt. of Infantry, to rank from 4th October, 1825.
 1st Lieut. William Martin, 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from 25th March, 1826.

Correction of Dates.

Capt. William M. Graham, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

1st Lieut. Francis D. Newcomb, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1833, instead of 6th July, 1832.

4.—The Officers promoted and appointed will report accordingly, and join their proper stations, and companies, without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report by letter to their respective Colonels.

"IV.—Rule to be observed in ordinary cases of promotion."

5.—"If a field officer, the officer promoted will join the regiment and station of his predecessor; if a company officer, he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred."

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB,
 ROGER JONES, Adj. Gen.

*Killed in Florida, in the action of 28th December, 1835.
 †Appointed Professor of Natural and Experiment Philosophy, M. A.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, June 30, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 50.

I. 2d Lieut. D. Leadbetter, 1st Artillery,
 2d Lieut. M. Meigs, 1st Artillery,
 1st Lieut. F. L. Dancy, 2d Artillery,
 Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. Allen, 2d Artillery,
 2d Lieut. J. R. Anderson, 3d Art'y, are assigned to duty in the Engineer Department, and will report to the chief thereof for instructions.

II. 1st Lieut. S. McKenzie, 2d Artillery,
 1st Lieut. F. L. Jones, 4th Art'y, are assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department, and will report to the chief thereof for instructions.

III. Bvt. 2d Lieut. J. E. Blake, 6th Infantry, A. C. S. now at the Military Academy, is assigned to duty in the office of the Com. Gen. Sub. and will report accordingly.

By order,
 ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

July 12—Assistant Surgeon Randall to relieve Assistant Surgeon King at Washington City. Dr. King assigned to duty with emigrating Indians, and when relieved from that duty, to rejoin his station in Washington, D. C.

July 16—Assistant Surgeon Jarvis, ordered to Camp Sabine, La.

Assistant Surgeon Leavenworth ordered to Fort Jessup, when relieved at Fort Drane.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st Lt. M. C. Ewing, 4th Artillery, 15 August.
 2d Lieut. Jacob Brown, 2d Infantry, 31st July.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

July 12—Lieut. W. Ramsay to the command of brig Porpoise at Boston.

Lieut. W. Jamesson to command of Receiving Vessel at Baltimore.

Mid. C. P. Patterson, Navy Yard, Washington.

14—Mid. C. B. Poindexter, Receiving ship, New York.

18—Captain W. K. Latimer relieved from the order to command U. S. ship Natchez.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Vandalia, Capt. Webb, at Port au Prince, the latter part of June.

Ship Boston, Captain Dulany, sailed from Boston for the West Indies, on Sunday, the 10th inst.

MARRIAGE.

In Norfolk, Va., on the 10th inst., OTWAY H. BERRYMAN, U. S. navy, to SARAH FRANCES, third daughter of the late Capt. JOHN HIPKINS, of that Borough.

DEATHS.

At Fort Gratiot, on the 3d inst., Brevet Major OWEN RANSOM, of the 2d Infy. U. S. A.

At Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., JOHN GATLIN, Esq. in the 70th year of his age. His health had been gradually declining for two or three years past. The melancholy death of his elder son, Dr. Gatlin, who fell a victim to the savage ferocity of the Indians, with the unfortunate Major Dade and his companions, during the last winter, seemed to greatly accelerate his death.

BOLT AND SHEATHING COPPER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
 July 9th, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the 8th of August next, for furnishing and delivering, at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, 80,000 pounds of bolt and sheathing copper; and at the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, 250,000 pounds of bolt and sheathing copper. No proposal for a quantity less than 20,000 pounds will be received.

The copper must be of the best quality, be cold rolled, and free from flaws, cracks, or other defects, and from ragged ends and edges, and subject to such tests and inspection as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, to ascertain its purity, good quality, and conformity to the contracts to be made; and it must in all respects be perfectly satisfactory to them before it will be accepted and payment made.

Schedules of the sizes and proportions of the sizes of each denomination of the said copper will be furnished to persons wishing to offer, upon their application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, Philadelphia and Gosport.

The deliveries under the contracts must be fully completed on or before the 1st January next.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, of the respective contracts, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, not to be paid until they are in all respects completed, and is to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failures to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

July 14—td